

Taxonomic Changes in Eastern Pacific Terebridae, with the Description of a New Species

(Mollusca : Gastropoda)

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(1 Plate)

INTRODUCTION

FURTHER WORK on the eastern Pacific Terebridae since the publication of the second edition of Dr. Keen's "Seashells of Tropical West America" has produced a number of changes. Re-examination of the type specimens, after my becoming more thoroughly familiar with eastern Pacific terebrid fauna, cleared up a problem concerning *Terebra elata* Hinds, 1844. The 2 forms illustrated as *T. elata* by BRATCHER & BURCH in KEEN (1971) actually prove to be separate species. The true *T. elata* Hinds is the smaller, more finely sculptured one. The larger, more coarsely sculptured one is *T. guayaquilensis* E. A. Smith, 1880.

Work with the type specimens in the British Museum (Natural History) also brought the discovery that *Terebra glauca* Hinds, 1844, has been misidentified. *Terebra dorothyae* Bratcher & Burch, 1970, is a synonym of the true *T. glauca*. The name *T. petiveriana* Deshayes, 1857, must be applied to the species formerly identified as *T. glauca* of authors and illustrated as such in both editions of Keen's "Seashells of Tropical West America."

TEREBRIDAE Mörch, 1852

Terebra Bruguière, 1789

Terebra elata Hinds, 1844

(Figure 1)

Terebra elata HINDS, 1844: 156 [not figured]; HINDS, 1845: 177, plt. 44, figs. 68-69; CATLOW & REEVE, 1845: 289; C. B. ADAMS, 1852: 45; REEVE, 1860: sp. 128, plt. 24;

GRANT & GALE, 1931: 470; KEEN, 1958: 491, fig. 962 [left fig. only]; KEEN, 1966: 273, plt. 47, fig. 14; BRATCHER & BURCH in KEEN, 1971: 674, fig. 1535 [right fig. only]

Description of Species: Shell moderately small, to 25 mm, slender; color white or pale beige, occasionally with a few yellow blotches; outline of whorls convex, with convex subsutural band; protoconch multispiral, consisting of $3\frac{1}{2}$ smooth, glassy conoidal embryonic whorls; early whorls of teleoconch sculptured with many fine, sharp, slightly curved ribs, narrower than interspaces, containing about 5 spiral grooves not crossing axial ribs; subsutural groove appearing at about 4th whorl of teleoconch; later whorls sculptured with curved ribs narrower than interspaces, 16 to 20 on body whorl; spiral grooves, 4 to 8, sometimes crossing axial ribs, giving a slightly beaded appearance; spiral and axial sculpture sometimes continuing anterior to periphery of body whorl but not always constant; outer lip thin; aperture moderately elongate; columella recurved with simple basal fold; siphonal fasciole striate with sharp keel.

Type Locality: Bay of Montijo, west coast of America, in 15 fathoms [27 m], coarse sand.

Type Specimens: Holotype, British Museum (Natural History) no. 1968240

Discussion: The first several whorls of the teleoconch and area anterior to the periphery of the body whorl are often purple in fresh specimens. The purple usually fades to a brownish color.

Terebra elata is a more slender and more delicate shell than *T. guayaquilensis* and the whorls are less convex.

Terebra guayaquilensis E. A. Smith, 1880

(Figure 2)

Terebra belcheri E. A. SMITH, 1873: 267 [non PHILIPPI, 1852]*Terebra guayaquilensis* E. A. SMITH, 1880: 481*Terebra ira* PILSBRY & LOWE, 1932: 40, plt. 1, fig. 13; KEEN, 1958: 492, fig. 966*Terebra elata* Hinds, BRATCHER & BURCH in KEEN, 1971: 676, fig. 1635 [left fig. only]

Description of Species: Size medium to 41 mm; base color white to beige, often with yellowish blotches or bands; outline of whorls convex, with convex subsutural band; protoconch ot $1\frac{1}{2}$ smooth, glassy, embryonic whorls; sculpture of early whorls of teleoconch of many fine, sharp, slightly curved axial ribs narrower than interspaces, containing about 5 spiral grooves that may or may not faintly cross ribs; groove marking subsutural band appearing at about 4th whorl of teleoconch; sculpture of later whorls extremely variable, some individuals having strong wide-spaced spiral grooves, as few as 3 per whorl, not overriding ribs, others having as many as 5 heavy spiral cords, overriding ribs to form small beads at intersections; ribs sometimes close-set in early whorls, usually becoming wide-spaced later; sutures deep, with subsutural groove usually cutting through axial ribs; axial sculpture of body whorl fading at periphery in some individuals; spiral sculpture continuing to anterior of shell; aperture semiquadrate; columella recurved, with faint basal fold; siphonal fasciole striate, with sharp keel.

Type Locality: Guayaquil, Ecuador.**Type Specimen:** Holotype, British Museum (Natural History) no. 44.6.7.77, length 38.0 mm

Discussion: A very young specimen of this species could be easily confused with *Terebra elata* Hinds, as the early sculpture is fine; both species have similar protoconchs and about the same apical angle. *Terebra guaya-*

quilensis has not been observed with the purple early whorls of the teleoconch that occurs in many specimens of *T. elata*. *Terebra guayaquilensis* becomes a larger shell in its maturity and develops much coarser and more variable sculpture in its later whorls. *Terebra elata* has a shinier shell.

Terebra glauca Hinds, 1844

(Figure 3)

Terebra glauca HINDS, 1844: 155 [not figured]; HINDS, 1845:

175, plt. 44, fig. 85; KEEN, 1966: 273, plt. 47, fig. 16

Terebra dorotheae BRATCHER & BURCH, 1970: 297, plt. 44,

figs. 7-8; BRATCHER & BURCH in KEEN, 1971: 676, fig. 1534

Description of Species: Size medium, to 36 mm; color brown, portions of subsutural band and nodes slightly lighter; outline of whorls with early whorls being somewhat convex and later whorls almost flat, with moderately convex subsutural band; protoconch multispiral, of 3 slender, glassy whorls, the first 2 usually light brown in color; early whorls of teleoconch with ribs extending from node on subsutural band to following suture; nodes on band becoming elongate on later whorls; ribs on remainder of whorl broken into nodes by spiral bands, body whorl with spiral rows of nodes to periphery; aperture elongate; outer lip thin, with pattern of nodes and sometimes a light peripheral band showing through; columella slightly curved, with no plication; siphonal fasciole heavy, striated, posterior keel exceptionally large.

Type Locality: Unknown**Type Specimen:** Holotype, British Museum (Natural History)

Discussion: *Terebra glauca* has a monochromatic shell with nodes and portions of the subsutural band slightly

Explanation of Figures 1 to 12

Figure 1: *Terebra elata* Hinds, 1844. Holotype, BM[NH] no. 1968420Figure 2: *Terebra guayaquilensis* E. A. Smith, 1880 nom. nov. pro *Myurella belcheri* E. A. Smith, 1873 [non *Terebra belcheri* Philippi, 1851] Holotype, BM[NH] no. 44.6.7.77Figure 3: *Terebra glauca* Hinds, 1844. Holotype BM[NH]Figure 4: *Terebra petiveriana* Deshayes, 1857. Holotype BM[NH]Figure 5: *Terebra carolae* Bratcher, spec. nov. Holotype LACM-AHF no. 1178Figure 6: *Terebra variegata* Gray, 1834. Bratcher collectionFigure 7: *Terebra carolae*. Same specimen as in Figure 5Figure 8: *Terebra variegata*, aperture. Bratcher collectionFigure 9: *Terebra carolae*, interior columella. Bratcher collectionFigure 10: *Terebra variegata*, interior columella. Bratcher collect.Figure 11: *Terebra carolae*, protoconch. Paratype, LACM-AHF no. 1184Figure 12: *Terebra variegata*, protoconch. Bratcher collection



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11



Figure 12

